

**REMARKS**

The Office Action dated December 22, 2011, has been received and reviewed. Claims 1 through 12 are currently pending in the application. Claims 1 through 12 stand rejected. Applicants have amended claims 1 through 3 and 4 through 12, and have canceled claim 4. In particular, Applicants have amended each of independent claims 1, 11, and 12 to recite replace the term “shape-imparting mechanism” with the term “steering mechanism,” and to recite that the steering mechanism “is configured for controlling lateral displacement of the distal end of the tubular member.” Support for these amendments is found in the as-filed application at, for example, line 30 of page 5 through line 3 of page 6. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the application as amended herein in view of the remarks below.

**Interview Summary**

A telephonic interview was conducted March 22, 2011. Participants were J. Jeffrey Gunn (the undersigned attorney), Mr. Matthew Ward, Examiner Erin M. Cardinal, and Examiner Linda Dvorak. An Interview Summary was issued March 29, 2011 including a statement of the substance of the interview, with which statement Applicants concur and have no further comment.

**Claim Objections**

Claims 9 and 11 are objected to due to informalities in the claim language. Appropriate correction has been made.

Regarding dependent claim 9, the Examiner has indicated that the wording of the claim is grammatically incorrect and suggested “deleting the word ‘in’ and the comma after ‘disposable.’” Applicants have deleted the comma after the term disposable. Applicants do not find the word “in” in claim 9, and assume the objection on this basis is an error. Applicants assert that the wording of amended dependent claim 9 is correct and respectfully request withdrawal of the objection thereto.

Regarding dependent claim 11, the Examiner has indicated that “the phrase ‘the distal end’ in the last line” appears to be repeated. Applicants have deleted one occurrence of the

phrase “the distal end” in the last line of claim 11. Thus, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the objection thereto.

### 35 U.S.C. § 112 Claim Rejections

Claim 8 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention. In particular, the Examiner has noted that claim 8 recites the limitation “the steering mechanism” in the last line of the claim. The term “shape-imparting mechanism” in independent claim 1, from which claim 8 depends, has been replaced with the term “steering mechanism.” Thus, Applicants request withdrawal of the rejection to claim 8.

### 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) Anticipation Rejections

#### Anticipation Rejection Based on U.S. Patent No. 5,514,131 to Edwards et al.

Claims 1 through 8, and 10 through 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,514,131 to Edwards et al. (hereinafter “Edwards”). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection, as hereinafter set forth.

A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. *Verdegaal Brothers v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Unless a single prior art reference describes “all of the limitations claimed” **and** “all of the limitations [are] **arranged or combined in the same way** as recited in the claim, it cannot be said to prove prior invention of the thing claimed and, thus, cannot anticipate under 35 U.S.C. § 102.” *Net MoneyIN Inc. v. VeriSign Inc.*, 545 F.3d 1359, 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (emphasis added). A single prior art reference must “clearly and unequivocally” describe the claimed invention “without *any* need for picking, choosing, and combining various disclosures not directly related to each other by the teachings of the cited reference.” *Id.* (citing *In re Arkley*, 455 F.2d 586, 587 (C.C.P.A. 1972)).

Applicants assert that independent claims 1, 11, and 12 are not anticipated by Edwards under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) because Edwards does not describe each and every element of any one of independent claims 1, 11, and 12, as currently amended. In particular, Edwards does not describe any modular catheter that includes “*an elongate tubular member having a proximal end and a closed, distal end* with a lumen extending from the proximal end to the distal end and a plurality of electrodes arranged at, or adjacent, the distal end, conductors for the electrodes being contained within a wall of the tubular member,” “*an elongate steering mechanism removably received within the lumen of the tubular member such that a distal end of the steering mechanism is substantially in register with the distal end of the tubular member, wherein the steering mechanism is configured for controlling lateral displacement of the distal end of the tubular member,*” and a control device “having a proximal end and a distal end, *the proximal end of the tubular member and a proximal end of the steering mechanism being releasably connectable to the distal end of the control device,*” as recited in each of independent claims 1, 11, and 12.

Applicants understand that Examiner’s construction of the term “shape imparting mechanism” was broad enough to cover lengthening (as is present in Edwards) as well as steering. Accordingly, the independent claims have been amended to replace “shape imparting mechanism” with “steering mechanism,” with the additional clarification that “the steering mechanism is configured for controlling lateral displacement of the distal end of the tubular member.” The lengthening mechanism of Edwards is not a steering mechanism configured for controlling lateral displacement of the distal end of the tubular member. Accordingly, the claimed steering mechanism is distinguished from the lengthening mechanism of Edwards.

Applicants note that Edwards discloses a steering mechanism, which includes steering wheels 102 and 104 (see FIG. 2) and steering wires 118 and 120. As noted at column 7, lines 3-4, Edwards makes it quite clear that the steering wires are fixedly attached to the handle. These are not “releasably connectable” by any means. As a result, Edwards fails to disclose any device meeting the limitation of “the steering mechanism being releasably connectable to the distal end of the control device,” as recited in each of claims 1, 11, and 12. In Edwards, only the disposable electrode (124) appears to be removable.

Applicants also note that Edwards fails to describe the limitation of “an elongate tubular member having a proximal end and a closed, distal end,” as recited in each of claims 1, 11, and 12. In Edwards, the distal end is open. Thus, Edwards does not describe this additional element of claims 1, 11, and 12.

As Edwards does not expressly or inherently describe each and every element set forth in any one of independent claims 1, 11, and 12, Applicants assert that claims 1, 11, and 12 are not anticipated by Edwards and respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of independent claims 1, 11, and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Applicants additionally assert that each of dependent claims 2, 3, 5 through 8, and 10 is allowable at least because each depends from claim 1, which is allowable. Therefore, Applicants assert that claims 2, 3, 5 through 8, and 10 are not anticipated by Edwards and respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of these dependent claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Based on Examiner’s suggestion during the telephone interview of 22 March 2011, Applicants have reviewed U.S. Patent No. 6,007,531 to Snoke et al. (hereinafter “Snoke”) to preemptively address any prospective rejections that could be formulated on the basis of that reference.

Snoke teaches a steering mechanism including pull wires (deflection means 60), which are maintained within a tube 55. These are permanently affixed to tube 55 by welding or the like (see col. 15, lines 5-28). Accordingly, Snoke fails to describe any device including a steering mechanism that is “*removably received within the lumen of the tubular member,*” as recited in each of independent claims 1, 11, and 12. This difference is significant in the context of catheter modularity and allows for certain patient contacting components to be separated from non-contacting components.

Applicants note that Snoke discloses detachably connecting a module 50 to the handle. Snoke, col. 7, ln. 43-45. This might involve a detachable connection between the pull wires and the handle. However, as noted, the pull wires are not detachably connected to the tube 55.

In addition, the tubular member of Snoke does not include electrodes at or adjacent to the distal end. The fibre optic scope of Snoke, and its connection, is a fiber optic tube connected to another so there are no electrical connectors within the tube (the light reflects as it progresses in the tube). Therefore, there is no need for a connection of electrical conductors from the tube to

the handle. In the subject invention, conductors for the electrodes are contained within a wall of the tubular member, and these conductors are also detachably connected to the handle.

Furthermore, tube 55 in Snoke is open at its distal end (col. 16, lines 56-58) and appears to merely function as an introducer. Although the document mentions that the module 50 could be a cardiac catheter (col. 22, lines 2-7), Snoke does not provide any insight as to how one might achieve a detachable connection of the catheter sheath to the handle.

### **35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Obviousness Rejections**

#### Obviousness Rejection Based on U.S. Patent No. 5,924,977 to Yabe et al.

Claim 9 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edwards in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,924,977 to Yabe et al. (hereinafter “Yabe”). (It is noted that page 7 of the outstanding Office Action appears indicates that claim 9 is rejected based solely on Yabe, but the analysis therein indicates that the rejection is based on Edwards in view of Yabe. Applicants have assumed that the rejection is based on the combination of Edwards and Yabe for purposes of this response.) Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection, as hereinafter set forth.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the prior art reference itself (or references when combined) or “the inferences and creative steps that a person of ordinary skill in the art would [have] employ[ed]” at the time of the invention must teach or suggest all of the claim elements. *K.S.R. Intern. Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 418, 82 U.S.P.Q.2d 1385 (2007); *see also* M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Additionally, the Examiner must determine whether there is “an apparent reason to combine the known elements in the fashion claimed by the patent at issue.” *Id.* “[A] patent composed of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was, independently, known in the prior art.” *Id.* Further, rejections on obviousness grounds “cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.” *Id.* (quoting *In re Kahn*, 441, F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006)). Finally, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness there must be a reasonable expectation of success. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Furthermore, the reason that would have prompted the combination and the reasonable expectation of success must be found in the prior art, common knowledge, or the nature of the problem itself, and not based on the Applicant’s

disclosure. *DyStar Textilfarben GmbH & Co. Deutschland KG v. C. H. Patrick Co.*, 464 F.3d 1356, 1367 (Fed. Cir. 2006); MPEP § 2144. Underlying the obvious determination is the fact that hindsight cannot be used. *KSR*, 550 U.S. at 421; *DyStar*, 464 F.3d at 1367.

Edwards and Yabe, when combined and considered together as a whole, do not teach, suggest, or otherwise render obvious modular catheter that includes “***an elongate tubular member having a proximal end and a closed, distal end*** with a lumen extending from the proximal end to the distal end and a plurality of electrodes arranged at, or adjacent, the distal end, conductors for the electrodes being contained within a wall of the tubular member,” “***an elongate steering mechanism removably received within the lumen of the tubular member such that a distal end of the steering mechanism is substantially in register with the distal end of the tubular member, wherein the steering mechanism is configured for controlling lateral displacement of the distal end of the tubular member,***” and a control device “having a proximal end and a distal end, ***the proximal end of the tubular member and a proximal end of the steering mechanism being releasably connectable to the distal end of the control device,***” as recited in amended independent claim 1, from which dependent claim 9 depends.

As discussed above, Edwards does not disclose any modular catheter meeting these elements and limitations. Further, there is no teaching or suggestion in Edwards that would have led one of ordinary skill at the time the present invention was made to modify a catheter as described therein in any way that would arrive at a modular catheter as recited in amended claim 1. The teachings of Yabe do not satisfy the deficiencies of Edwards in this regard.

Yabe is cited by the Examiner at page 7 of the outstanding Office Action for teaching “surgical instrument handles with disposable covers.” Yabe does not appear to teach or suggest any modular catheter that includes an elongate tubular member, an elongate steering mechanism removably received within a lumen of the tubular member, and a control device having a distal end releasably connectable to a proximal end of the tubular member and a proximal end of the steering mechanism, which would meet the elements and limitations recited in amended independent claim 1, from which claim 9 depends.

As Edwards and Yabe, when combined and considered together as a whole, do not teach, suggest, or otherwise render obvious all the limitations recited in independent claim 1, dependent

claim 9 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made considering Edwards in view of Yabe. Thus, Applicants request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of dependent claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

### ENTRY OF AMENDMENTS

No new matter has been added. Paragraph numbering has been inserted in order to more fully comply with current Patent Office Practice. The amendments to the specification address typographical and spelling errors, and improve the use of terms having proper antecedent basis. The amendments to claims 1 through 3 and 5 through 12 above should be entered by the Examiner because the amendments are supported by the as-filed specification and drawings and do not add any new matter to the application. Entry of the amendments set forth herein is respectfully requested.

### CONCLUSION

Claims 1 through 3 and 5 through 12 are believed to be in condition for allowance, and an early notice thereof is respectfully solicited. Should the Examiner determine that additional issues remain which might be resolved by a telephone conference, the Examiner is respectfully invited to contact Applicants' undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Jeffrey Gunn", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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# **APPENDIX B**

**(VERSION OF SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION  
WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE)**

**(Serial No. 10/580,636)**

PATENT  
Attorney Docket 3485-10379US (CRx5/SIP 69253USP00)

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APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

for

**A MODULAR CATHETER**

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## A MODULAR CATHETER

### **Cross-Reference to Related Applications**

[0001] The present application is a national phase entry under 35 U.S.C. § 371 of International Patent Application PCT/AU2004/001638, filed November 24, 2004, published in English as International Patent Publication WO 2005/051216 A1 on June 9, 2005, which claims the benefit under Article 8 of the Patent Cooperation Treaty to ~~claims priority from US- United States Provisional Patent Application Serial No. No~~ 60/525,450 filed on 25 November 2003, the entire contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference.

### **Field of the Invention**

[0002] This invention relates to a catheter system. More particularly, the invention relates to a modular catheter.

### **Background to the Invention**

[0003] Catheter systems are becoming an increasingly common way of diagnosing and treating abnormal heart conditions, in particular, heart arrhythmias. Such arrhythmias can be treated with drugs or by use of electronic devices such as pacemakers. However, neither of these treatments cures the problem but only ~~alleviates~~ alleviate it.

[0004] In contrast, the use of ablative techniques has been shown to cure arrhythmias. Thus, catheters having mapping electrodes and/or ablative electrodes are inserted through the vascular system of a patient's body so that the distal end of the catheter can be placed accurately in the relevant chamber of the heart. For the treatment of atrial fibrillation, the distal end is placed at the ostium of one or more of the pulmonary veins, in turn, to effect ablation.

[0005] Thus, it will be appreciated that the catheter needs to be in a ~~sterilised~~ sterilized condition for use and various catheter systems with steering mechanisms included are known.

[0006] Because of the fact that the catheter system comes into contact with bodily fluids of a patient and with the increasing prevalence of blood-borne diseases, medical regulations require that these catheter systems are ~~one-time-use~~ one-time-use systems only. In other words, once the catheter has been used, it must be disposed of in its entirety.

[0007] Certain institutions do ~~re-sterilise~~ re-sterilize the catheters for re-use. However, there is a problem associated with ~~this in that, in re-sterilising this, in that with re-sterilizing~~ the catheter, it may become degraded and not function correctly.

[0008] In addition, the increasing complexity of catheter systems for monitoring or mapping and/or ablation has resulted in these catheter systems becoming more expensive. Thus, it is costly to dispose of such a system after one use only.

### **Brief Summary of the Invention**

[0009] According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a modular catheter ~~which~~ that includes:

[0010] an elongate tubular member having a proximal end and a closed, distal end with a lumen extending from the proximal end to the distal end and a plurality of electrodes arranged at, or adjacent, the distal end, conductors for the electrodes being contained within a wall of the tubular member;

[0011] an elongate shape-imparting mechanism removably received within the lumen of the tubular ~~member~~ member, such that a distal end of the shape-imparting mechanism is substantially in register with the distal end of the tubular member; and

[0012] a control device having a proximal end and a distal end, the proximal end of the tubular member and a proximal end of the shape-imparting mechanism being releasably connectable to the distal end of the control device.

[0013] In a preferred form of the invention, the shape-imparting mechanism and the tubular member may be releasably connectable to the control device independently of each other.

[0014] The tubular ~~member~~, member carrying the ~~electrodes~~, electrodes may be a disposable element to be used once only and, thereafter, to be disposed of. The tubular member may be manufactured in accordance with the Applicant's manufacturing technique as disclosed in its PCT Publication No. WO 02/32497 entitled "~~An electrical lead~~", Electrical Lead," the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. The advantage of this manufacturing technique is that an unimpeded lumen is provided with conductors for the electrodes being contained within a wall of the tubular member.

[0015] Thus, the shape-imparting mechanism, which in one form of the invention may be a manipulating mechanism, may have an outer diameter approximating that of a diameter of the lumen of the tubular member to be a snug fit within the lumen of the tubular member.

[0016] The shape-imparting mechanism may comprise a steering mechanism to effect steering of the distal end, or tip, of the tubular member for manipulating the tubular member through the vascular system of the person's body and accurately to place the tip of the tubular member in position where mapping and/or ablation is to occur.

[0017] The proximal end of the tubular member may carry a connector thereon for connection to a corresponding connector of the control device. The connector may be any suitable electro-mechanical device for effecting releasable electrical connection between the conductors in the tubular member and electrical leads in the control device and mechanical engagement between the proximal end of the tubular member and the distal end of the control device while still allowing ~~sterilisation~~ sterilization of the handle.

[0018] Similarly, a proximal end of the shape-imparting mechanism may carry a coupling mechanism for effecting releasable mechanical coupling to the control device and to a manipulating element of the control device.

[0019] The manipulating element may be an actuator ~~which~~ that is linearly displaceable relative to a body of the control device. The coupling mechanism of the steering mechanism may have a first securing formation releasably connectable to the body of the control device and a second securing formation releasably connectable to the actuator so that displacement of the securing formations relative to each other causes lateral displacement of the distal end of the steering mechanism and, hence, the distal end of the tubular member.

[0020] It will be appreciated that a proximal end of the control device, which may be in the form of a handle, may include electrical connectors for connection to an ECG machine and/or to a source of ablation energy such as a RF energy source.

[0021] If desired, the modular catheter may include a disposable, covering member, preferably of a ~~plastics~~ plastic material, for the control device. The covering member may cover controls of the control device to inhibit the access of bodily fluids into such controls and further to enhance the hygienic nature of the catheter.

[0022] In another embodiment of the invention, where steering of the distal tip of the catheter is not required, the shape-imparting mechanism may be a stylet ~~which~~ that is received

in the lumen of the tubular member. The stylet may impart a fixed curve to the tubular member in applications where fixed curved catheters are required.

**[0023]** According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a modular catheter ~~which~~ that includes:

**[0024]** an elongate tubular member having a proximal end and a closed, distal end with a lumen extending from the proximal end to the distal end and a plurality of electrodes arranged at, or adjacent, the distal end, conductors for the electrodes being contained within a wall of the tubular member;

**[0025]** an elongate shape-imparting mechanism removably received within the lumen of the tubular ~~member~~ member, such that a distal end of the shape-imparting mechanism is substantially in register with the distal end of the tubular member; and

**[0026]** an elongate control device having a proximal end and a distal end, the proximal end of the tubular member and a proximal end of the shape-imparting mechanism being releasably connectable to the distal end of the control device, the control device carrying an actuator ~~thereon~~ thereon, which is displaceable along a longitudinal axis of the control device for controlling displacement of the distal end of the shape-imparting mechanism to effect displacement of the distal end of the tubular member.

**[0027]** According to a third aspect of the invention, there is provided a modular catheter ~~which~~ that includes:

**[0028]** an elongate tubular member having a proximal end and a closed, distal end with a lumen extending from the proximal end to the distal end and a plurality of electrodes arranged at, or adjacent, the distal end, conductors for the electrodes being contained within a wall of the tubular member;

**[0029]** an elongate shape-imparting mechanism removably received within the lumen of the tubular member such that a distal end of the shape-imparting mechanism is substantially in register with the distal end of the tubular member; and

**[0030]** a control device having a proximal end and a distal end, the proximal end of the tubular member and a proximal end of the shape-imparting mechanism being releasably connectable to the distal end of the control device, the control device including a body and an actuator displaceably arranged on the body, a proximal end of the

shape-imparting mechanism carrying a first securing formation releasably connectable to the actuator and a second securing formation releasably connectable to the body.

#### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

[0031] Embodiments of the invention are now described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in ~~which:—~~ which:

[0032] ~~Figure FIG. 1~~ shows a schematic, exploded view of a modular catheter, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

[0033] ~~Figure FIG. 2~~ shows a schematic, sectional end view of part of the modular catheter of ~~Figure FIG. 1~~;

[0034] ~~Figure FIG. 3~~ shows, on an enlarged scale, a schematic, sectional end view of a tubular member of the modular catheter;

[0035] ~~Figure FIG. 4~~ shows a ~~three-dimensional~~ three-dimensional view of a control device of another embodiment of a modular catheter;

[0036] ~~Figure FIG. 5~~ shows a ~~three-dimensional~~ three-dimensional view of a control device of yet a further embodiment of a modular catheter; and

[0037] ~~Figure FIG. 6~~ shows a ~~three-dimensional~~ three-dimensional view of a proximal portion of a steering mechanism for use in a modular catheter having the handle of either ~~Figure FIG. 4~~ or ~~Figure FIG. 5~~.

#### **Detailed Description of Exemplary Embodiments**

[0038] In ~~Figures FIGS. 1-3~~ of the drawings, reference numeral 10 generally designates a modular catheter, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The catheter 10 comprises an elongate tubular member 12 having a closed distal ~~end, or tip,~~ end or tip 14 and a proximal end 16. As shown more clearly in ~~Figure FIG. 2~~ of the drawings, the tubular member 12 defines a central lumen 18 extending from the proximal end 16 to the distal end 14 of the tubular member 12.

[0039] A plurality of electrodes 20 are arranged at, or proximate, the tip 14 of the tubular member 12.

[0040] As shown more clearly in ~~Figure FIG. 3~~ of the drawings, the tubular member 12 has a peripheral wall 22 in which conductors 24 are embedded. More particularly,

the wall 22 comprises an inner tubular element 23, previously formed over a mandrel, about which the conductors 24 are helically wound. An outer layer 25 is cast over the conductors 24 to embed the conductors 24 and to form the wall 22 of the tubular member 12. Each electrode 20 has a conductor 24 associated with it. Additional conductors 24 may also be embedded in the wall 22 of the tubular member 12 to be used for temperature monitoring. For example, ~~twenty three~~ twenty-three conductors 24 may be provided for sensing purposes, ~~i.e.~~ i.e., connected to the electrodes 20, with one further conductor 24.1 being a ~~Constantin~~ Constantan thermocouple ~~temperature monitoring~~ temperature-monitoring wire. Because the conductors 24 are arranged within the wall 22 of the tubular member 12, the lumen 18 is unimpeded by ~~conductors~~ conductors 24 to the electrodes 20.

[0041] An electrical connector 26 is arranged at the proximal end 16 of the tubular member 12. The conductors 24 are connected to the electrical connector 26. The electrical connector 26 could be any suitable form of electrical connector such as, for example, an electrical plug-type arrangement, a slip-ring type arrangement, or the like. An example of an electrical connector 26 ~~which~~ that can be used is a Redel plug-type connector available from Lemo Group Company of Ecublens, Switzerland. This type of connector has two mating connector bodies, one of which carries male connecting elements and the other of which carries female connecting elements.

[0042] The catheter 10 includes a ~~shape-imparting~~ shape-imparting or manipulating ~~mechanism~~ mechanism in the form of a steering mechanism 28. The steering mechanism 28 comprises a ~~sheath 30~~ sheath 30, which is dimensioned to be a snug fit in the lumen 18 of the tubular member 12. In the embodiment shown in ~~Figure~~ FIG. 2 of the drawings, the sheath 30 defines a secondary lumen 32 within which steering wires 34 are arranged. The steering wires 34 effect lateral displacement of the tip 14 of the tubular member 12 and control its radius of curvature to effect steering of the catheter 10 through veins of a patient's body and placement of the tip 14 of the tubular member 12 at the desired location in the patient's heart. Thus, a distal end 36 of the sheath 30 lies substantially in register with the tip 14 of the tubular member 12.

[0043] The connector bodies of the connector 26 are modified to allow the passage of the steering mechanism 28 through the bodies of the connector 26. Thus, each connector body has a bore formed through it, through which the steering mechanism 28 is able to pass. Each bore ~~is, optionally,~~ is optionally lined with a liner.



[0044] A coupling mechanism 38 is arranged at a proximal end of the steering mechanism 28. The coupling mechanism 38 couples the steering mechanism 28 releasably to a control device in the form of a handle 40. More particularly, the coupling-member mechanism 38 couples the steering mechanism 28 to a control member in the form of a knurled thumb-wheel 42, or the like, of the handle 40 to effect lateral displacement of the distal tip 14 of the tubular member 12 via the steering mechanism 28, in use. In this-regard- regard, it is to be noted that the steering mechanism 28 is releasably connectable to the handle 40 independently of the tubular-member-12 member 12.

[0045] The handle 40 of the catheter has a distal end 44 and a proximal end 46. The distal end 44 of the handle 40 has a complementary connector (not shown) for connecting to the electrical connector 26 of the tubular member 12. Similarly, the distal end 44 of the handle 40 has a complementary coupling member (also not shown) for coupling to the coupling-member mechanism 38 of the steering mechanism 28.

[0046] In addition, a connector is arranged at the proximal end 46 of the handle 40 for connection to a monitoring mechanism (~~not-shown~~- shown), as well as a source of ablation energy such as an RF source (also not shown), the monitoring mechanism and the leads for the RF energy together forming a patient cable. The connector at the proximal end preferably incorporates a slip ring-~~arrangement~~- arrangement or some similar form of-rotation-permitting rotation-permitting arrangement, to allow rotation of the handle 40 without rotating the patient cable. Instead of having the connector at the proximal end 46 of the handle 40, the patient cable could connect directly to the connector on the tubular member 12 rather than to the connector at the proximal end of the handle 46.

[0047] Referring to ~~Figures~~ FIGS. 4-6 of the drawings, two further embodiments of the modular catheter 10 are described. With reference to ~~Figures~~ FIGS. 1-3 of the drawings, like reference numerals refer to like parts unless otherwise specified.

[0048] In these embodiments of the catheter 10, the steering mechanism 28 is as described more fully in the ~~Applicant's US provisional patent application number~~ applicant's U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/599,720 entitled "~~A-steerable catheter~~" Steerable Catheter" filed on 5 August 2004. The contents of ~~US patent application number~~ U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/599,720 are incorporated herein by reference.

[0049] ~~In Figure~~ FIG. 4 of the drawings, a first embodiment of the handle 40 of the modular catheter 10 is shown. The handle 40 includes a cylindrical body 49 defining the distal end 44 and the proximal end 46. An actuator 50 is slidably arranged on the body 49 to be longitudinally displaceable along the body 49.

[0050] The body 49 defines a first receiving formation 52 in which a fastener (not shown), such as a grub screw, is receivable. Similarly, the actuator 50 defines an opening 54 through which a similar fastener (~~also not show~~) shown is removably receivable.

[0051] As indicated above, the steering mechanism 28 is as described more fully in ~~US~~ U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/599,720. Thus, the steering mechanism 28 comprises an outer sheath 56 (~~Figure~~ (FIG. 6)) having a cutaway portion (not shown) at its distal end, as described in the referenced ~~US~~ U.S. provisional patent application, to effect bending of the distal end. A steering wire 58 is received within the sheath 56.

[0052] A first securing formation 60 is carried on the sheath 56. The securing formation 60 defines a circumferentially arranged groove 62 in which the grub screw inserted through the opening 52 is received for securing the sheath to the body 49.

[0053] Similarly, a second securing formation 64, also defining a circumferentially arranged groove 66, is attached to the proximal end of the steering wire 58. The grub screw receivable through the opening 54 of the actuator 50 is received in the groove 66 for securing the proximal end of the wire 58 to the actuator 50. The opening 52 in the body 49 is arranged distally of the opening 54 in the actuator 50.

[0054] It will be noted ~~that,~~ that in this embodiment of the handle 40, the sheath 56 of the steering mechanism 28 is anchored to the body 49 and lateral displacement of the distal end of the steering mechanism 28 is achieved by displacement of the steering wire 58 relative to the sheath 56 by manipulating the actuator 50 in the direction of the arrows 68. Accordingly, when the actuator 50 is displaced relative to the body 49 in the direction of arrows 68, the steering wire 58 moves relative to the sheath 56 effecting lateral displacement of the distal end of the steering mechanism 28 and, in turn, the distal end of the tubular member 12.

[0055] A connector plug 70 is arranged at the distal end 44 of the ~~body 49~~ body 49, which engages the connector 26 of the tubular member 12. A connector body 72 of the connector is received in the plug 70 for effecting electrical connection between the handle 40 and the mating connector body (not shown) of the connector 26 of the tubular member 12. As

described above, a bore 74 is formed through the connector body 72 and the mating connector body of the connector 26 of the tubular member 12 through which the steering mechanism 28 passes.

[0056] Referring now to ~~Figure~~ FIG. 5 of the drawings, yet a further embodiment of the handle 40 of the modular catheter 10 is shown. In this embodiment, the actuator 50 is arranged towards the distal end 44 of the handle 40 and the plug 70 is formed fast with the actuator 50 to be displaceable together with the actuator 50. The opening 52 of the body 49 is arranged proximally of the opening 54 of the actuator 50.

[0057] The actuator 50 is connected to the securing formation 60 of the sheath 56 of the steering mechanism 28 by inserting the grub screw through the opening 54 in the actuator 50. The cylindrical body 49 of the handle 40 is secured to the securing formation 64 of the steering wire 58 by inserting the grub screw through the opening 52 into the circumferential groove 66 of the formation 64.

[0058] With this arrangement, the steering wire 58 is anchored to the body 49 and does not move. Rather, lateral displacement of the distal end of the steering mechanism 28 is achieved by displacing the sheath 56 relative to the wire 58 as the actuator 50 is displaced in the direction of the arrows 68.

[0059] In use, the steering mechanism 28 is inserted into the lumen 18 of the tubular member 12 so that the distal end 36 of the steering mechanism 28 lies substantially in register with the tip 14 of the tubular member 12. The coupling ~~member~~ mechanism 38 of the steering mechanism 28 is mechanically, but releasably, coupled to the handle 40 and its control member 42 or actuator 50, as the case may be. The connector 26 is electrically, but releasably, connected to the complementary connector at the distal end 44 of the handle 40. The catheter ~~10, so formed,~~ 10 so formed is then connected to the monitoring equipment and the source of ablation energy by connecting the patient cable to the connector at the proximal end 46 of the handle 40.

[0060] The clinician inserts the catheter into the patient's body and controls lateral displacement of the tip 14 of the tubular member 12 via the control member 42 or actuator 50. Once positioned, the catheter 10 is used for monitoring and/or ablative purposes.

[0061] After use, once the catheter 10 has been removed from the patient's body, the catheter 10 is disassembled by disconnecting the connector 26 from the handle 40 and, similarly,

decoupling the coupling member 38 from the handle 40. The tubular member 12, having been in contact with bodily fluids of the patient, is disposed of. The handle 40 and the steering mechanism 28, not having been in contact with any bodily fluids of the patient, is re-usable after ~~sterilisation,~~ sterilization, if necessary.

[0062] Further to inhibit the likelihood of contamination of the catheter 10 by a patient's bodily fluids, the catheter 10 optionally includes a cover member in the form of a plastics or elastomeric ~~cover 48~~ cover 48, which is a snug fit over the handle 40 to inhibit the access of bodily fluids into the switch gear of the handle 40. Similarly, for the embodiments of ~~Figures~~ FIGS. 4 and 5 of the drawings, plugs (not shown) are provided for plugging the openings 52 and 54 after insertion of the grub screws to inhibit the ingress of bodily fluids into the interior of the handle 40.

[0063] It is also to be noted that, in another embodiment of the invention, at least the steering mechanism 28 and, optionally, the handle 40 can be replaced by a stylet (not shown), which may also be disposable, which is received in the lumen 18 of the tubular member 12. The stylet may have a predetermined curvature imparted thereto. This curvature may, in turn, be imparted to the tubular member 12 to form a fixed curve catheter.

[0064] It is a particular advantage of the invention that a modular catheter 10 is provided. Because only the tubular member 12 is disposable, the cost of such a catheter 10 is significantly lowered as the whole catheter, including its handle and steering ~~mechanism~~ mechanism, need not be disposed of after a single use. In fact, the handle 40 and the steering mechanism 20 can be re-used an indefinite number of times and the only part ~~which~~ that requires replacement for each use is the tubular member 12.

[0065] In addition, the versatility of the system is substantially increased as the clinician can make use of tubular members 12 having different electrode configurations for different applications. Thus, the modular catheter 10 could include a range of tubular members 12, each having different configurations of electrodes 20 for different applications. It will be appreciated that, with this arrangement, the connector 26 with the associated connector 44 of the handle 40 would be a universal-type connector 26 to cater for the different ranges of electrode configurations. For a catheter 10 with a small number of electrodes 20, this would mean some of the pins in the proximal connector would not be used.

[0066] In addition, different steering mechanisms 28 can also be used by replacing one steering mechanism 28 with a steering mechanism 28 having a different characteristic. This, further improves the versatility of the modular catheter 10 of the present invention. For example, a steering mechanism 28 having a distal end 36 ~~which~~ that can bend to a first predetermined radius of curvature may be replaced by a second steering mechanism ~~28 which~~ 28, which has a distal end 36 ~~which~~ that can be bent to a second, larger or smaller, radius of curvature and/or a different shape of curve than that of the first steering mechanism 28.

[0067] Still further, the modular catheter 10 of the present invention could include handles 40 having different types of controls, each type of handle ~~type~~ 40 being a re-usable handle.

[0068] It is to be ~~emphasised~~ emphasized that, because the tubular member 12 is the only part of the catheter 10 ~~which~~ that is used only once, the cost of the modular catheter 10 is significantly reduced over the long term as the handle 40 and the steering mechanism 28 are re-useable.

[0069] Yet a further major advantage of the invention is that, because the lumen of the tubular member 12 is unimpeded by conductors, the steering mechanism 28 is a tight or snug fit in the lumen of the tubular member 12. As a result, very accurate and fine control of the distal end of the tubular member 12 can be achieved as there is very little, if any, lost lateral motion of the steering mechanism 28 relative to the tubular member 12.

[0070] It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the invention as shown in the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive.

## ABSTRACT

A modular catheter includes an elongate tubular member (12) having a proximal end (16) and a closed, distal end (14). A lumen (18) extends from the proximal end (16) to the distal end (14) and a plurality of electrodes (20) are arranged at, or adjacent, the distal end (14), conductors (24) for the electrodes being contained within a wall (22) of the tubular member (12). An elongate shape-imparting mechanism (28) is removably received within the lumen (18) of the tubular member (12) such that a distal end (36) of the shape-imparting mechanism (28) is substantially in register with the distal end (14) of the tubular member (12). member. A control device (40) has a proximal end (46) and a distal end (44), the proximal end (16) of the tubular member (12) and a proximal end of the shape-imparting mechanism (28) being releasably connectable to the distal end (44) of the control device (40).